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ISSUE (QUARTER)

September 2009

Release Date

12 November 2009

NOTE

State and Regional Indicators, Victoria provides a summary of statistical information for Victoria at the state and/or regional level. Included in each chapter is commentary on statistical highlights which provides analysis and graphs on selected indicators.

This issue contains a feature article titled **Surplus Bedrooms in Melbourne Homes**. The statistics presented in this issue are the latest available as at 22 July 2009.

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CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

State and Regional Indicators, Victoria is released on a quarterly basis with chapters updated when new data are available. Chapters and tables are only included when new data are available, so chapter and table numbers may vary between issues.

A new chapter in this issue is Roads.

Changes have been made to the structure of some tables in two chapters: Work and Income, and Trade.

From this issue, only a HTML version of the publication will be available. A PDF version will no longer be produced.

FORTHCOMING CHANGES

The Victorian Statistical Coordination Branch is reviewing the dissemination strategy for both **State and Regional Indicators, Victoria** and the newsletter [Statistics Victoria](#) (cat. no. 1100.2). Over the next six months, the review will consider the purpose, intended audience, content, scope, structure, format, delivery mediums, method of release, timing, production processes and resources for the two publications. It will explore options and propose new solutions for the dissemination of state and regional statistics for Victoria that are more cost effective to produce, and more relevant to clients. The review will consult with users and take advantage of the

changed ABS web environment to address user requirements. During the review, **State and Regional Indicators, Victoria** will continue in a quarterly web-based e-magazine format.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Explanatory Notes in the form found in other ABS publications are not included in **State and Regional Indicators, Victoria**. For detailed information on the statistics, users are directed to the Explanatory Notes contained in related ABS publications.

Users are advised that small area estimates presented in this publication should be used with care.

Due to rounding, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Steve Gelsi on Melbourne (03) 9615 7590.

List of Historical Feature Articles

For issues prior to September 2007, feature articles are only available as part of the original PDF publication and the links below will open the applicable PDF publication.

For issues since September 2007, feature articles are available in HTML format. Up until the March 2009 issue, the articles can also be accessed as part of the original PDF publication.

Issue	Title
Mar 2009	Measuring Victoria's Population
Sep 2008	Victorian Household Preparedness for Emergencies
Jun 2008	Adult Literacy and Life Skills
Mar 2008	Workplace Growth in Victoria 2000-2007
Dec 2007	Child Care Usage in Victoria
Sep 2007	2006 Census: Regional Victoria in Profile
Jun 2007	Water — Sources and Usages
Jun 2007	Personal Safety Survey
Mar 2007	Workplace Growth 2003–2005
Dec 2007	Waste and Recycling
Sep 2006	Trends in Fertility
Jun 2006	Indigenous Vital Statistics
Mar 2006	Victorian Community Indicators
Dec 2005	Profile of Seniors in Victorians
Sep 2005	The Victorian Population 1836–2005
Jun 2005	Criminal Court Outcomes 2003–2004
Sep 2004	Summary of Findings from the 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey
Jun 2004	Building Activity and Interest Rates
Mar 2004	Children aged 0-8 years in Victoria
Sep 2003	Estimating Workplace Growth from Workcover data
Jun 2003	Housing Trends in Melbourne 1999–2002
Sep 2002	Population Change in Victoria, 1991–2001
Jun 2002	2001 Census Geography Issues
Mar 2002	Part-time Employment in Victoria

About this Release

State and Regional Indicators, Victoria (SRIV) is a quarterly publication that contains recently released statistical information about the whole of Victoria. Data is sourced from ABS and non-ABS collections. It provides measures according to a triple bottom line of economic, social and environment elements.

Most chapters contain a mix of tables, charts and commentary, to provide a basic analysis of recent movements in key economic, social and environmental data. Data is presented for varying geographic classifications, including, Victoria; Melbourne and the Balance of Victoria; down to Local Government Area for some series. The aim of the publication is to provide a picture of the situation of Victoria and enable comparison, both over time and between regions.

Core data, such as Estimated Resident Population, State Final Demand, Labour Force Statistics, Price Indexes, Building Approvals, Air Quality, and Water Storage Volumes is complemented by periodic annual data including the Condition of VicRoads Network, Recorded Crime Offences, Life Expectancy at Birth, Government Owned Housing Stock and others.

As the information is sourced from a wide variety of collections, care needs to be taken when analysing the data as time periods, definitions, methodologies, scope and coverage may differ from table to table. Advice is provided in the publication on such matters.

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STATE COMPARISON

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SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS

This chapter summarises the key Victorian statistical indicators and compares them with the same statistical indicators for other states and Australia.

View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: [1367.2 Summary of Statistical Indicators](#) (file size 35kB).

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ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

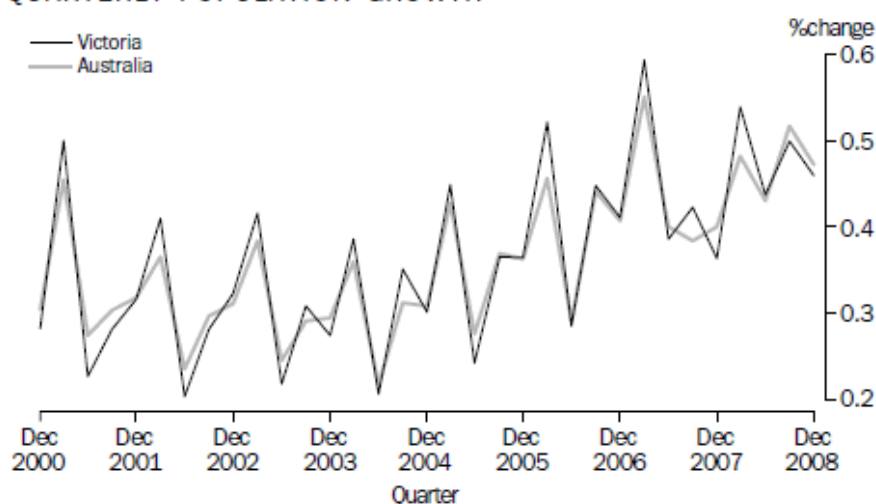
Victoria's Estimated Resident Population (ERP) at the end of any given period is the estimated population at the beginning of the period plus the sum of three components: natural increase, net overseas migration and net interstate migration.

At the end of December quarter 2008, Victoria's ERP was 5,364,800 people, an increase of 24,500 (0.46%) since the end of September quarter 2008. Over the same period, Australia's ERP grew by 101,500 (0.47%). Victoria's ERP increased by 102,400 (1.95%) over the 12 months since the end of December quarter 2007.

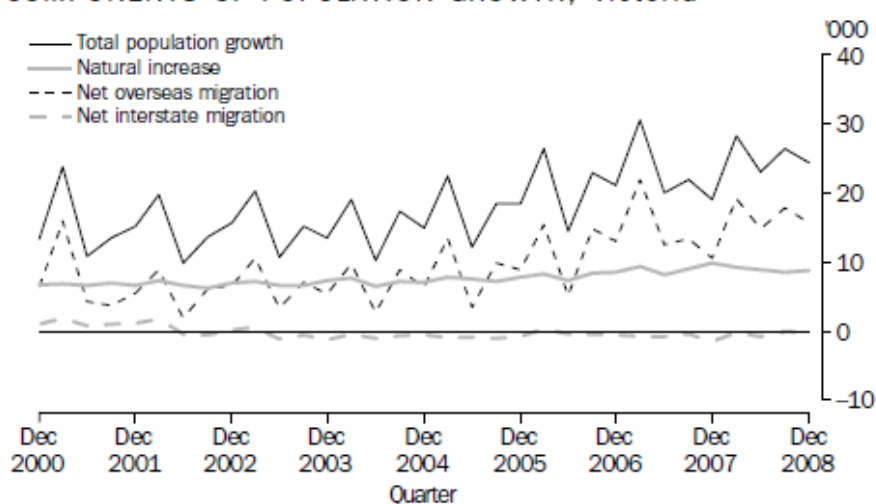
The largest component of Victoria's population growth in December quarter 2008 was net overseas migration (a gain of 15,700 people). Natural increase (births minus deaths) accounted for a further increase of 8,900 people.

Net interstate migration has historically meant loss of population from Victoria to other states and territories. In the preceding five years the only population gain from this source was recorded in March quarter 2006. Net interstate migration for Victoria in December quarter 2008 was a loss of 100 people.

QUARTERLY POPULATION GROWTH



COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH, Victoria



View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: 1367.2, Estimated Resident Population and Components of Population Change, Victoria (file size 24kB)

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PUBLIC HOSPITALS

This chapter contains information about public hospital admissions, emergency patients and timeliness of elective surgery. The data are sourced from **Your hospitals: A report on Victoria's public hospitals**, a six-monthly report produced by the Victorian Government Department of Human Services.

View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: 1367.2, Public Hospital Admissions and Emergency Patients, Victoria (file size 24kB)

View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: 1367.2, Timeliness of Elective Surgery, Victoria (file size 31kB)

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ROAD TRAFFIC FATALITIES AND INJURIES

The data in this chapter are sourced directly from Victoria Police. Fatalities and injuries data are based on the Local Government Area (LGA) in which the accident occurred rather than the usual place of residence of the person involved in the accident.

Data were provided by Victoria Police as aggregates at LGA level. It is not possible to derive exact data for Melbourne and Gippsland Statistical Divisions (SDs) as Yarra Ranges LGA is split across these two SDs. In this chapter, Yarra Ranges LGA as a whole has been included with the LGAs in the Melbourne SD to form a region referred to as Melbourne Metropolitan Area (MMA). Consequently, Gippsland SD as presented here excludes Yarra Ranges (S) - Pt B Statistical Local Area (SLA).

Victoria recorded 18,938 road traffic injuries during the 2008 calendar year, an increase of 150 (0.8%) from the previous calendar year. In the MMA traffic injuries increased by 0.3%, while outside the MMA they increased by 2.1%. The largest increase in road traffic injuries between 2007 and 2008 was recorded in Frankston LGA (73), followed by Maribyrnong (65) and Moreland (60), while the largest decreases were recorded in Casey (-154), Knox (-106) and Wyndham (-69) LGAs.

There were 303 road traffic fatalities in Victoria in 2008, which was a decrease of 29 (8.7%) compared with 2007. In the MMA there were 167 fatalities (8 more than in 2007), while 136 fatalities were recorded outside the MMA (a decrease of 37 or 21.4%).

View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: 1367.2, Road Traffic Fatalities and Injuries, By Local Government Area (file size 65kB).

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Work and Income

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WORK AND INCOME

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Labour Force Survey Sample Size

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LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLE SIZE

The sample size of the Labour Force Survey for July 2008 was reduced by 24% when compared with the June 2008 sample. The reduced sample is still representative, with selections made across all parts of Australia. However, there will be increased volatility in the estimates.

This reduction affects most tables in the chapter.

Detailed information about the sample reduction is provided in **Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design**, Nov 2007 (Second edition) (cat. no. 6269.0), which was released on 25 July 2008.

On 13 May 2009, the Australian Statistician announced the full re-instatement of the Labour Force Survey sample. The re-instatement will occur over four reference months, from September to December 2009. The December 2009 estimates, released in January 2010, will be the first under the fully re-instated sample. The reversal of the 24% reduction in sample size is expected to decrease standard errors by approximately 15%.

Statistical Significance of Movements and Other Comparisons

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STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF MOVEMENTS AND OTHER COMPARISONS

As the estimates are based on a sample survey, published estimates and the movements derived from them are subject to sampling variability. This chapter includes commentary on movements in estimates between different time periods, as well as other comparisons between categories or geographic regions. Testing of statistical significance has not been undertaken, therefore some of the commentary may refer to movements or comparisons which are not statistically significant. Standard errors for estimates in the Labour Force Survey can be calculated by using the spreadsheet contained in **Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube** (cat. no. 6298.0.55.001).

Civilian Labour Force by Region

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CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE BY REGION

Between June 2008 and June 2009, the Victorian labour force increased by 26,600 people (1.0%). During this period, the number of employed people fell by 15,500 and the number unemployed increased by 42,000 (33.8%). The Victorian unemployment rate increased from 4.5% to 5.9% over the same period.

The labour force grew by 33,100 people (1.6%) in the Melbourne Major Statistical Region (MSR) and decreased by 6,500 people (0.9%) in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

The proportion of employed people who worked full-time increased from 69.5% to 70.2% in the Melbourne MSR and decreased from 67.1% to 64.3% in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

The number of unemployed people increased by 32,800 (35.4%) in the Melbourne MSR and by 9,200 (29.0%) in the Balance of Victoria MSR between June 2008 and June 2009. The labour force participation rate fell from 66.0% to 65.7% in the Melbourne MSR and from 62.5% to 61.0% in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

Within the Balance of Victoria MSR, the Central Highlands-Wimmera Statistical Region (SR) recorded the largest increase in employment (6,300), followed by the Barwon-Western District SR (400). The largest falls in employment were recorded in the Goulburn-Ovens-Murray SR (-16,800), the All Gippsland SR (-3,100) and the Loddon-Mallee SR (-2,700).

View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: 1367.2 Civilian Labour Force, By Statistical Region (file size 73kB)

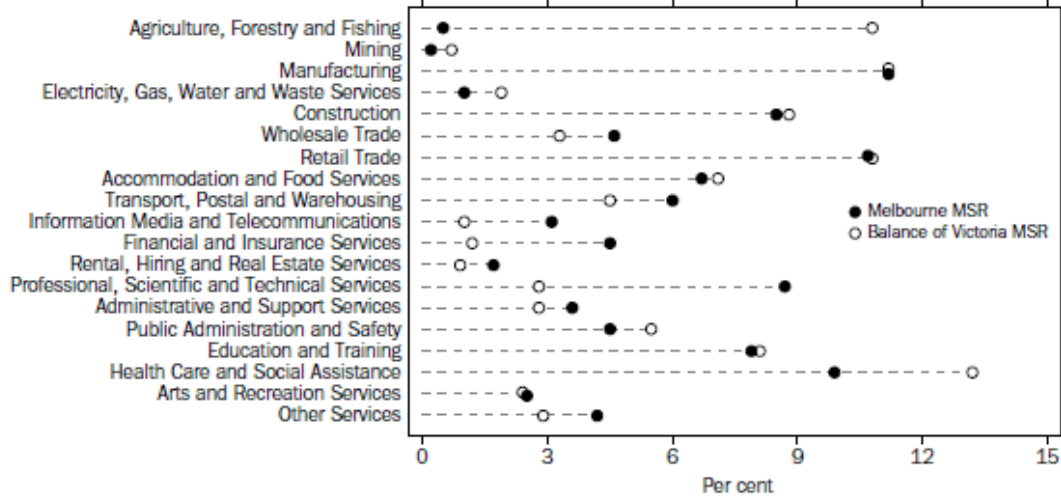
Employed Persons by Industry

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EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY

In May quarter 2009, the largest proportion of people employed in the Melbourne MSR were in Manufacturing (11.2%), followed by Retail Trade (10.7%) and Health Care and Social Assistance (9.9%), while in the Balance of Victoria MSR the largest proportions of people were employed in Health Care and Social Assistance (13.2%), Manufacturing (11.2%), Retail Trade, and Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (both 10.8%).

EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), By Industry(b), Major Statistical Regions—May Quarter 2009



(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.
(b) Data provided on ANZSIC06 basis.

In Victoria, Construction (86.4%) and Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services (83.5%) recorded the highest proportions of total males employed, while the highest proportions of total females employed were in Health Care and Social Assistance (79.0%) and Education and Training (68.1%) in May quarter 2009.

In terms of full-time employment, Construction accounted for the highest proportion of males employed in Victoria (92.8%), and Health Care and Social Assistance accounted for the highest proportion of full-time females employed (70.7%).

The largest proportion of male part-time workers were employed in Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services (73.0%). Financial and Insurance Services employed the largest proportion of part-time females (91.7%).

View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: 1367.2 Employed Persons, By Industry and Major Statistical Region - May Quarter 2009 (file size 66kB)

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Employed Persons by Occupation

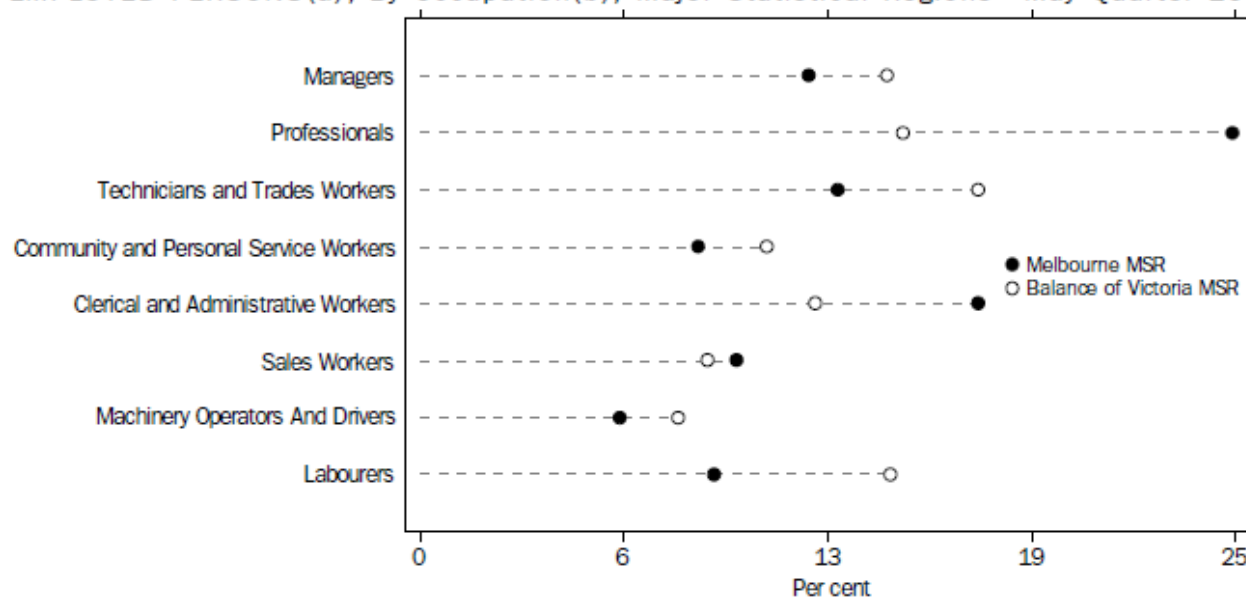
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EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION

In May quarter 2009, in the Melbourne MSR, almost a quarter of people were employed as Professionals (24.9%), with Clerical and Administrative Workers (17.1%) and Technicians and Trades Workers (12.8%) being the next largest groups. In the Balance of Victoria MSR, the highest proportion of people were employed as Technicians and Trades Workers (17.1%), followed by Professionals (14.8%), Labourers (14.4%) and Managers (14.3%).

Full-time workers in Victoria worked mainly as Professionals (24.6%), Technicians and Trades Workers (16.9%) and Managers (15.7%), while part-time workers were mainly Clerical and Administrative Workers (18.4%), Sales Workers (17.8%) and Professionals (17.3%).

EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), By Occupation(b), Major Statistical Regions—May Quarter 2009



(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

(b) Data provided on ANZSCO basis.

View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: 1367.2 Employed Persons, By Occupation Major Statistical Region - May Quarter 2009 (file size 27kB)

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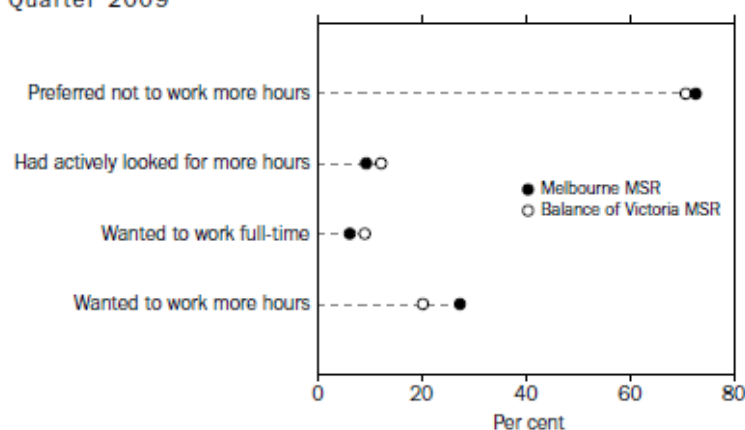
PART-TIME WORKERS

In May quarter 2009, there were 586,800 part-time workers in the Melbourne MSR. From May quarter 2008 to May quarter 2009, total part-time workers decreased by 100 (0.2%) in the Melbourne MSR.

In May quarter 2009, females accounted for the majority of part-time workers (67.8%) in the Melbourne MSR. The majority of part-time workers (72.6%) preferred not to work additional hours, and this was a more common preference amongst females (77.4%) than males (66.0%).

In the Balance of Victoria MSR, the total number of part-time workers in May quarter 2009 was 235,700, an increase of 17,400 (8.0%) since May quarter 2008. The majority of these part-time workers (70.7%) preferred not to work more hours.

PART-TIME WORKERS' INTENTION, By Major Statistical Region—May Quarter 2009



View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: 1367.2 Part Time Workers, By Sex (file size 23kB).

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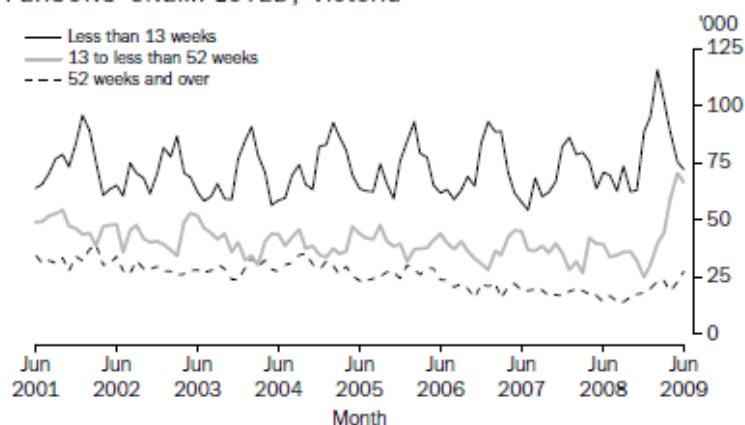
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Between June 2008 and June 2009, the number of people classified as short-term unemployed (less than 13 weeks) decreased by 2.5% or 1,400 people in the Melbourne MSR and increased by 19.7% or 2,800 people in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

Over the same period, the number of people classified as medium-term unemployed (13 to less than 52 weeks) increased by 97.7% or 25,500 people in the Melbourne MSR and by 12.0% or 1,600 people in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

The number of people classified as long-term unemployed (52 weeks or more) increased by 89.8% or 8,800 people in the Melbourne MSR. For the Balance of Victoria MSR, the number of long-term unemployed increased by 114.3% or 4,800 people.

PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, Victoria



View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: 1367.2 Duration of Unemployment, By Sex and Major Statistical Region (file size 56kB)

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Small Area Unemployment Rate Estimates

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SMALL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ESTIMATES

The Australian Government Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) produce unemployment rate estimates at Statistical Local Area (SLA) level, using information derived from the ABS Labour Force Survey, supplemented by small area data from the ABS Census of Population and Housing and Centrelink.

The estimates are based on the same geographical structure as that used by the ABS for regional labour force estimates in the Labour Force Survey. From February 2009, estimates from the Labour Force Survey have been based on the 2006 edition of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). Previously, they were based on the 2001 edition of the ASGC.

Accordingly, the small areas (SLAs and aggregates thereof) for which unemployment rate estimates will be produced from March quarter 2009 will also be based on the 2006 edition of the ASGC. DEEWR is in the process of making the transition from the 2001 edition of the ASGC and, as a result, there has been a significant delay on the release of March quarter 2009 estimates. Therefore, the estimates of unemployment rate table included in this edition of **State and Regional Indicators, Victoria** is the same as that included in the previous edition with data up to December quarter 2008.

View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: 1367.2 Estimates of Unemployment Rate, By Local Government Area: Smoothed Series (file size 36kB)

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Average Weekly Earnings

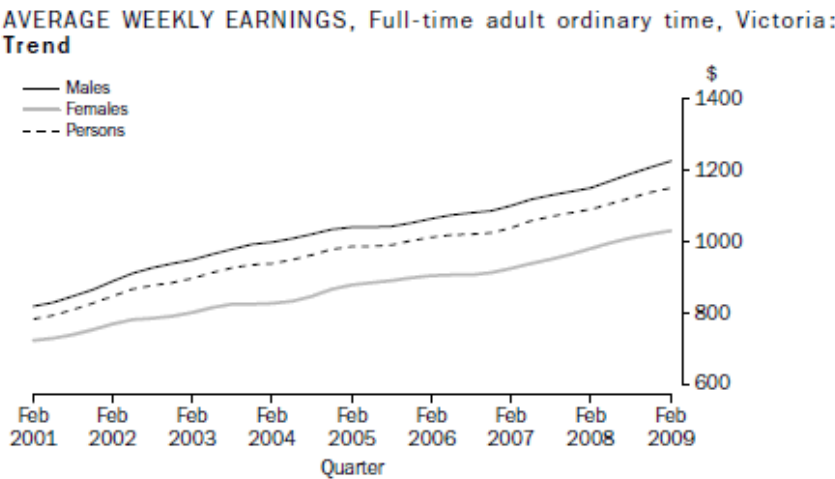
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AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

The definition of earnings currently used in the Average Weekly Earnings (AWE) survey is, broadly, current and regular payments in cash to employees for work done. Thus, earnings series from the AWE survey have historically excluded amounts salary sacrificed, as these have been considered conceptually as payments in kind. However, under the revised conceptual framework for measures of employee remuneration, as presented in **Information Paper: Changes to ABS Measures of Employee Remuneration** (cat. no. 6313.0), amounts salary sacrificed are now considered conceptually to be wages and salaries in cash.

In February quarter 2009, the trend estimate of average weekly full-time adult ordinary time earnings in Victoria was \$1,152.30, an increase of 5.6% from February quarter 2008. Over the

same period, trend full-time adult ordinary time earnings increased by 6.6% for males and by 5.1% for females.



View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: 1367.2 Average Weekly Earnings of Employees, By Sex, Victoria: All Series (file size 25kB)

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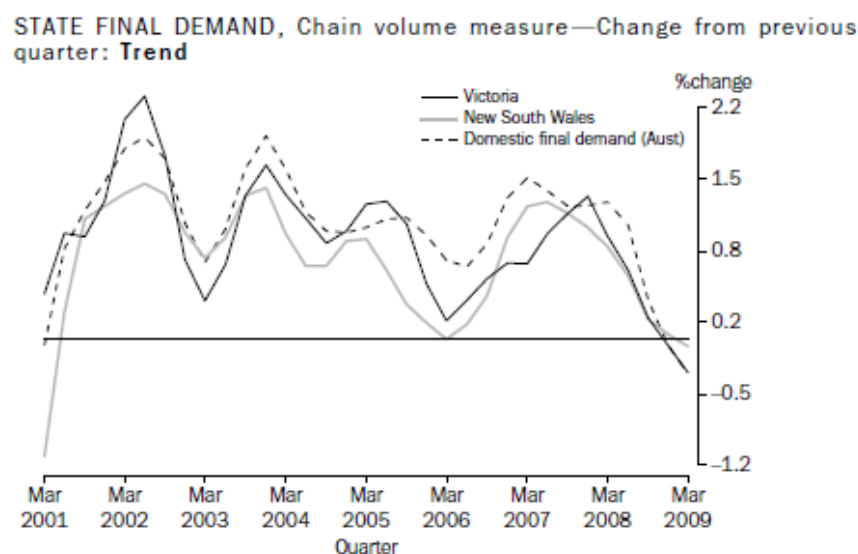
STATE FINAL DEMAND

State final demand is the estimate obtained by summing government final consumption expenditure, household final consumption expenditure, private gross fixed capital formation and

the gross fixed capital formation of public corporations and general government.

In March quarter 2009, the trend estimate for Victorian final demand, in volume terms, was \$66,075 million, a decrease of 0.3% from December quarter 2008. This was below the trend growth for New South Wales (-0.1%) and the same as the growth in Australian domestic final demand over the same period (-0.3%).

Household final consumption expenditure is the largest component of state final demand, and accounted for 57.5% of the trend volume estimate of state final demand in March quarter 2009. The trend volume estimate of household final consumption expenditure increased by 0.4% from December quarter 2008. The other main contributors to trend state final demand in March quarter 2009 were private gross fixed capital formation (22.9%) and government final consumption expenditure (16.5%).



View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: 1367.2 State Final Demand, Victoria, Chain Volume Measures: Seasonally Adjusted and Trend (file size 26kB).

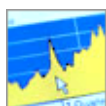
View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: 1367.2 State Final Demand, Victoria: Original (file size 24kB).

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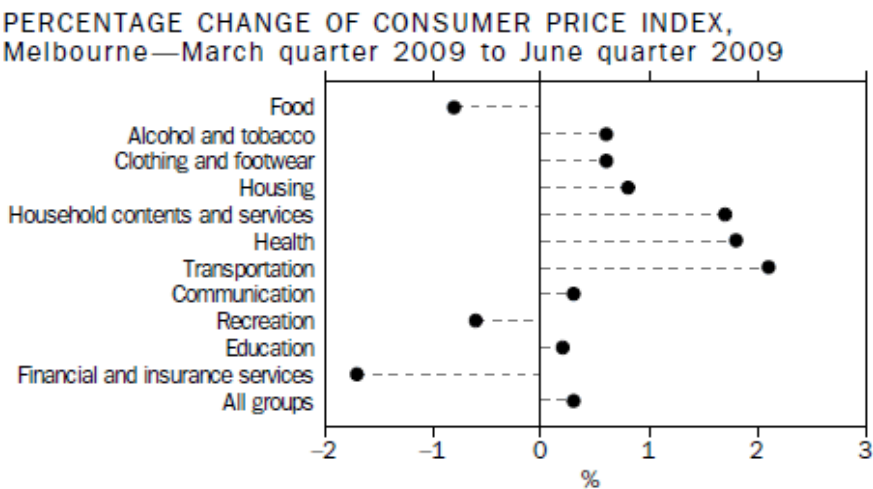
Consumer Price Index

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CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Between March quarter 2009 and June quarter 2009, the All groups CPI for Melbourne increased by 0.3%. The groups which recorded the largest increases were Transportation (2.1%), Health (1.8%) and Household contents and services (1.7%). The groups which recorded decreases were Financial and insurance services (-1.7%), Food (-0.8%) and Recreation (-0.6%).

Between June quarter 2008 and June quarter 2009, the All groups CPI for Melbourne rose by 1.2%. The CPI All groups weighted average for the eight capital cities rose by 1.5% over the same period. The biggest annual increases for Melbourne were recorded in Food (5.2%), Health (4.8%), and Housing and Education (both 4.7%). The groups which recorded a decrease for the year were Transportation (-6.0%) and Financial and insurance services (-7.1%).



[View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: 1367.2 Consumer Price Index, By Group, Melbourne and Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities \(file size 23kB\)](#)

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HOUSE PRICE INDEXES

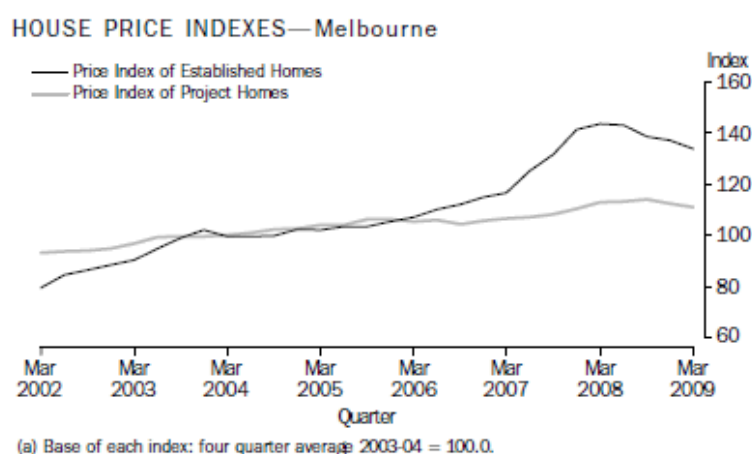
The price index for established houses covers transactions in detached residential dwellings on their own block of land regardless of age (i.e. includes new houses sold as a house/land package as well as second-hand houses). Price changes therefore relate to changes in the total price of dwelling and land.

Project homes are dwellings available for construction on an existing block of land. Price changes relate only to the cost of constructing the dwelling (excluding land).

During 2007 and 2008, the ABS undertook a review of the house price index. As a result, the housing stock weights have been updated using quantity data from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing and the method of stratification used to compile the index has been refined. For further details, please refer to the Appendix in the December 2008 issue of **House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities** (cat. no. 6416.0).

In March quarter 2009, the price of project homes in Melbourne decreased by 1.2% from the previous quarter. Based on preliminary estimates, the price of established homes decreased by 2.7% over the same period. Preliminary estimates of the weighted average of the eight capital cities showed a decrease of 2.2% in established house prices and a decrease of 0.5% in project home prices in March quarter 2009.

From March quarter 2008 to March quarter 2009, established home prices in Melbourne decreased by 6.7% and project home prices decreased by 1.6%.



View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: 1367.2 House Price Indexes, Melbourne and Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities (file size 25kB)

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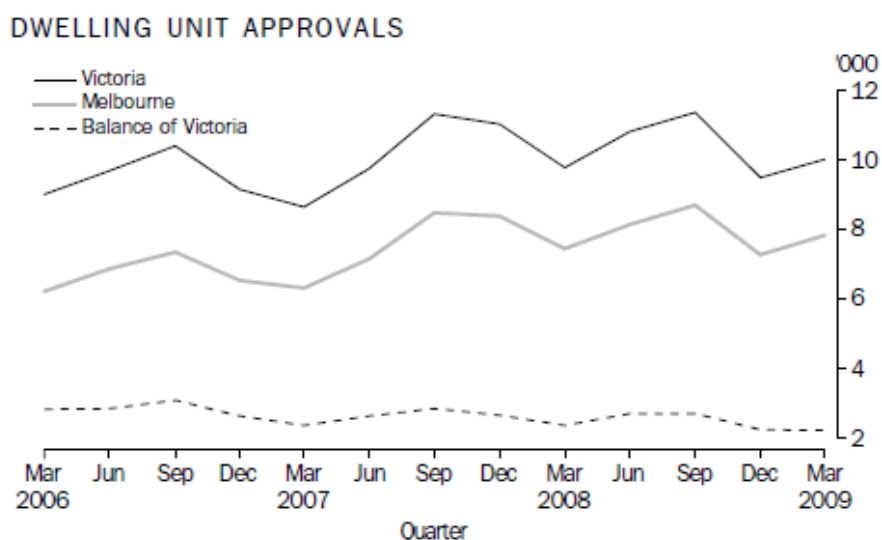
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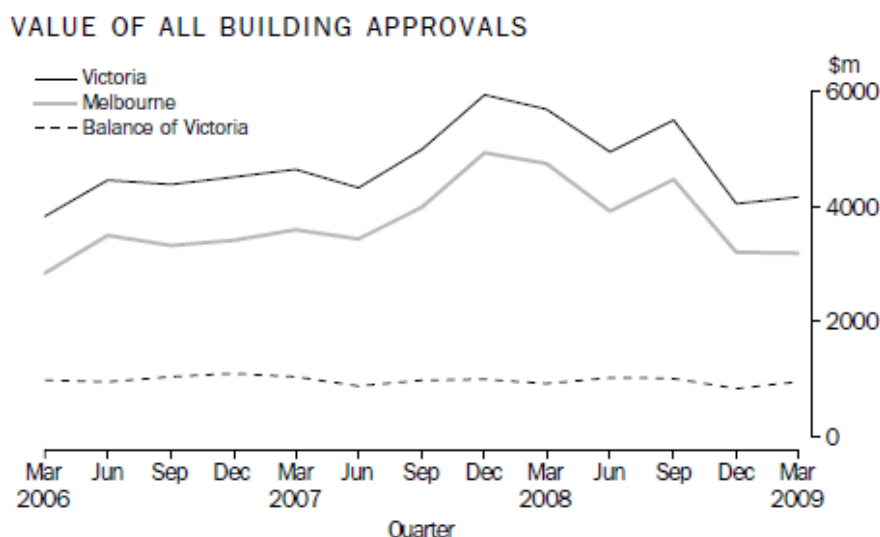
BUILDING APPROVALS

In March quarter 2009, there were 10,018 new dwelling units approved in Victoria, of which 78.0% were in the Melbourne Major Statistical Region (MSR). There were 548 (5.8%) more dwelling unit approvals in Victoria than in the previous quarter, and 245 (2.5%) more than in March quarter 2008. The number of dwelling units approved in the Melbourne MSR increased by 7.7% compared with the previous quarter and 5.2% compared with March quarter 2008, while in the Balance of Victoria MSR there was a decrease of 0.6% over the previous quarter and 6.1% over March quarter 2008.

About a third (33.6%) of the dwelling unit approvals in the Melbourne MSR in March quarter 2009 were in three LGAs - Melbourne (1,124), Wyndham (869) and Casey (636). In the Balance of Victoria MSR, the LGAs with the highest number of dwelling units approved were Greater Geelong (277), Greater Bendigo (221) and Ballarat (210).



At current prices, the total value of building approvals in Victoria in March quarter 2009 was \$4,152.1 million, an increase of \$110.9 million (2.7%) over December quarter 2008, but a fall of \$1,515.3 million (-26.7%) compared with March quarter 2008.



View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: 1367.2 Building Approvals, By Local Government Area (file size 39kB).

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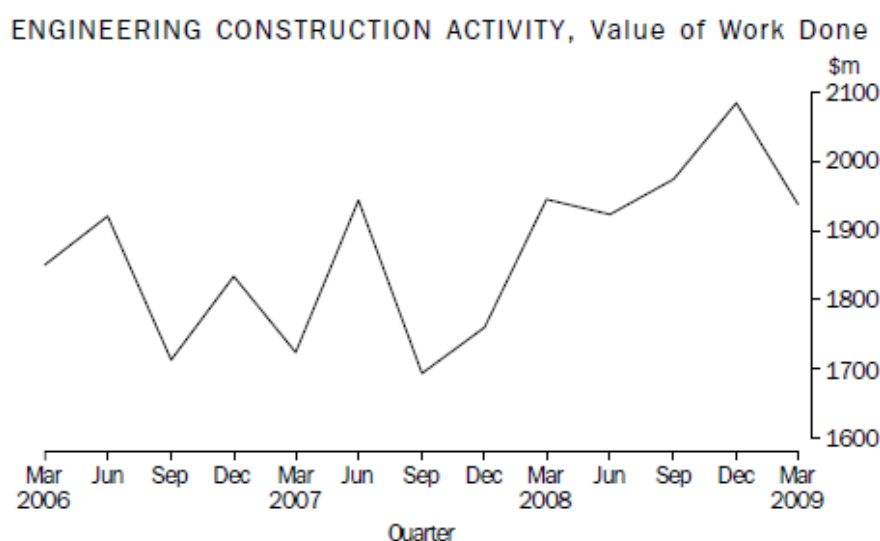
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Engineering Construction Activity

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ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

For Victoria, the total value (at current prices) of engineering construction activity (work) done during March quarter 2009 was \$1,937.9 million, a decrease of 7.0% from December quarter 2008 and 0.3% over March quarter 2008. More than a quarter (26.2%) of the value of work done was for Roads, highways and subdivisions, while 16.0% was for Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines, and 15.8% was for Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage.



View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: 1367.2 Engineering Construction Activity, By Type, Victoria: Original (file size 41kB).

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TOURISM

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Tourist Accommodation

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TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

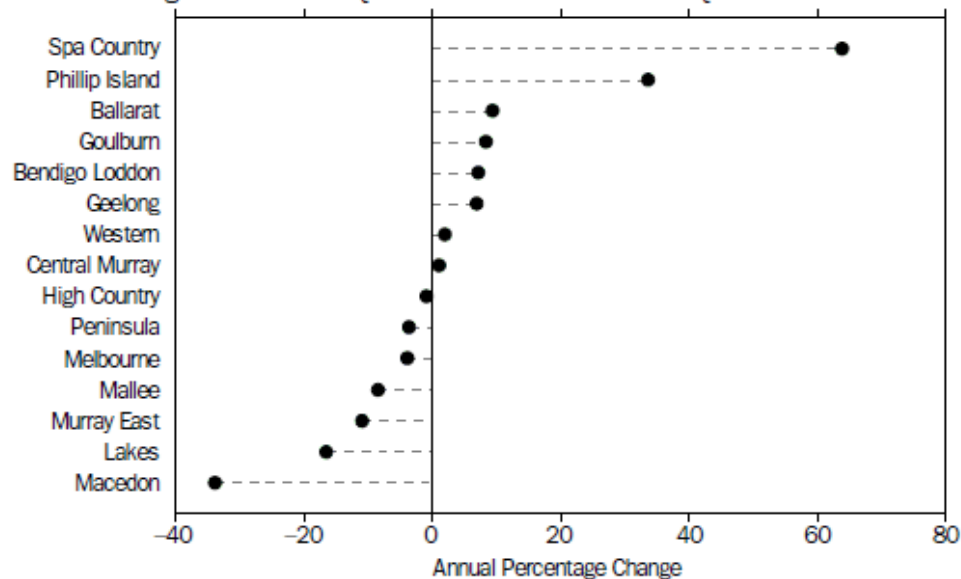
The tragic Black Saturday bush fires in Victoria have resulted in a greater level of non-response to the Survey of Tourist Accommodation and consequently a greater level of imputation. At the state level and based on March quarter 2008 estimates, the units imputed contributed around 0.7% to takings for Victoria.

In March quarter 2009, total accommodation takings for hotels, motels and serviced apartments in Victoria with 15 or more rooms were \$367.7m, a decrease of 2.9% from March quarter 2008. The Melbourne Tourism Region accounted for the majority of Victoria's accommodation takings (77.9%).

The highest percentage growth in accommodation takings between March quarter 2008 and March quarter 2009 was recorded in the Tourism Region of Spa Country (63.8%), followed by Phillip Island (33.6%) and Ballarat (9.3%). The largest decreases in accommodation takings were recorded in the Tourism Regions of Macedon (-33.9%), Lakes (-16.4%) and Murray East (-10.9%).

Estimates for some Tourism Regions were not available for separate publication in March quarter 2008 or March quarter 2009. Therefore, it is not possible to derive the percentage change of takings from accommodation between these two quarters. The affected Tourism Regions are Wimmera, Western Grampians, Gippsland, Melbourne East, Central Highlands and Upper Yarra, and hence these regions have not been included in the regional commentary above or the graph below. Total takings from accommodation in these regions decreased by 8.2% between March quarter 2008 and March quarter 2009.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION(a), By Tourism Region—March Quarter 2008 to March Quarter 2009



View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: 1367.2 Tourist Accommodation, By Tourism Region - March Quarter 2009 (file size 30kB).

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AGRICULTURE

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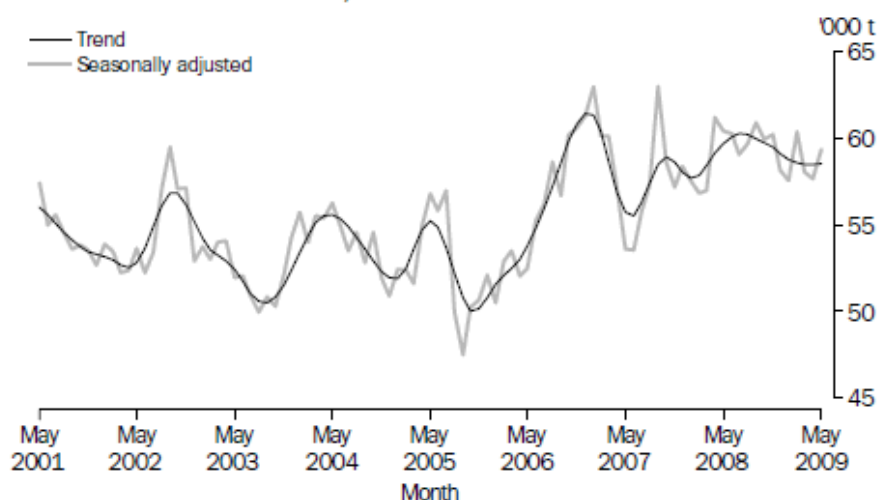
Livestock Slaughtering and Meat Production

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LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PRODUCTION

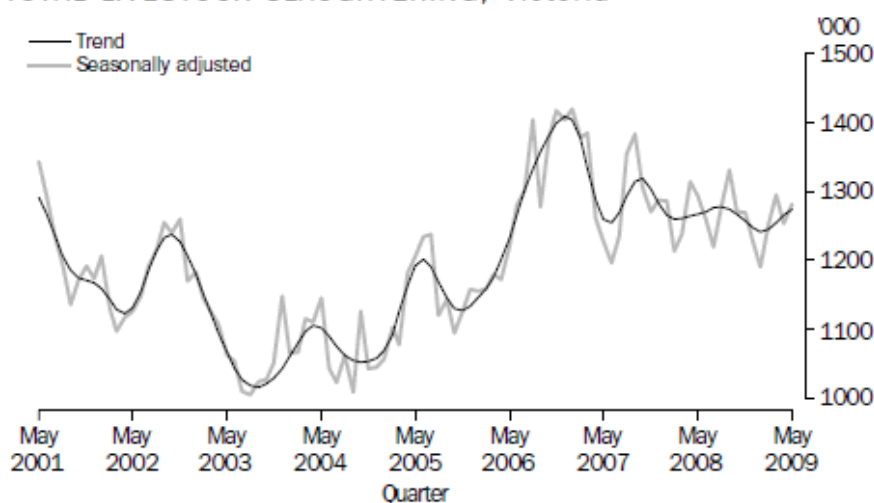
Between May 2008 and May 2009, the trend estimate for total meat production for Victoria decreased by 2.0% from 59,710.8 tonnes to 58,523.8 tonnes. The production of Lamb, Pig meat and Veal increased by 5.9%, 5.8% and 1.7% respectively, while decreases were recorded for Mutton (-7.3%) and Beef (-5.5%) over the same period.

TOTAL MEAT PRODUCED, Victoria



The trend estimate for the number of livestock slaughtered decreased by 7,900 (0.6%) between May 2008 and May 2009. Slaughtering of Calves, Lambs and Pigs increased by 6.3%, 3.4% and 2.1% respectively, while Sheep and Cattle slaughtering decreased by 5.2% and 3.9% respectively over this period.

TOTAL LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING, Victoria



View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: 1367.2 Livestock Slaughtering and Meat Production, Victoria: All Series (file size 28kB).

View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: 1367.2 Other Agricultural Production, Victoria (file size 25kB).

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TRADE

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- Confidentiality of Merchandise Trade Statistics
- Balance of Merchandise Trade
- Trade by Commodity
- Major Trading Partners

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Confidentiality of Merchandise Trade Statistics

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CONFIDENTIALITY OF MERCHANDISE TRADE STATISTICS

The release of statistics for certain merchandise trade commodities is restricted in order to prevent the identification of the activities of an individual business, where this is requested by the business concerned. These restrictions do not affect the total value of exports and imports for Australia, but they can affect statistics at disaggregated levels, including by state.

Prior to September 2008, import commodities with confidentiality restrictions 'No commodity details' or 'No value details' contributed to the relevant state and country totals, so that these totals showed the correct level of trade. To ensure the confidentiality of data, this treatment changed in September 2008. Import commodities with these confidentiality restrictions are now excluded from all state-level data. Therefore, data on imports for Victoria may understate the actual amount of trade in Victoria, including the amount of trade with the state's major trading partners.

From December 2008, some additional commodities have had a restriction of 'No commodity details' applied, and care should be taken when interpreting the data on Machinery and transport equipment in the commodity table in this chapter.

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Balance of Merchandise Trade

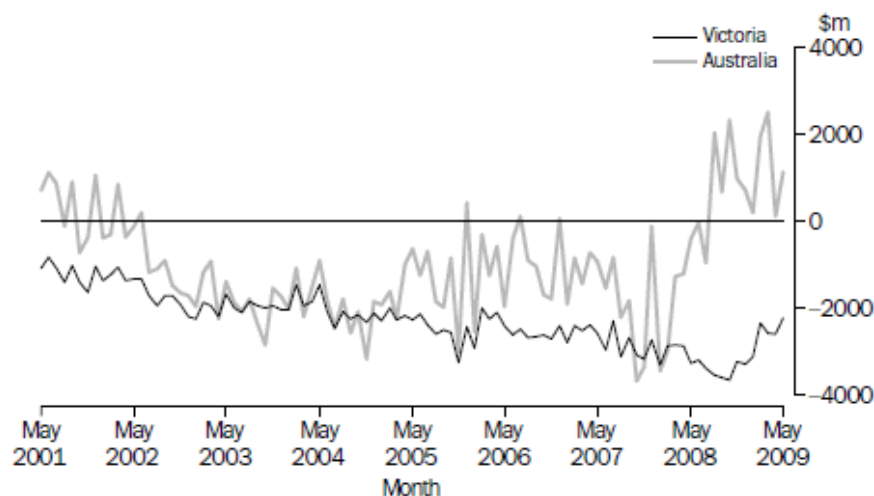
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BALANCE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE

In May 2009, the balance of international merchandise trade (i.e. the value of exports less the value of imports) for Victoria was a deficit of \$2,237m. The value of the state's merchandise exports was \$1,533m, while merchandise imports totalled \$3,770m. Compared with May 2008, Victoria's trade deficit in May 2009 was \$1,045m (31.8%) lower, with a decline in the value of exports (down \$296m, 16.2%) being more than offset by a larger fall in the value of imports (down \$1,341m, or 26.2%). Victoria recorded an average monthly trade deficit of \$3,070m for the 12 months ending May 2009.

At the national level, the value of imports and exports (including re-exports) were lower by 19.2% and 10.9%, respectively, in May 2009 compared with May 2008.

BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE, Exports minus Imports



In 2007-08, Victoria's trade deficit was \$35,520m, an increase of \$4,243m (13.6%) over the previous financial year. The state's exports and imports rose by \$490m (2.4%), but this was offset by an increase in imports of \$4,732m (9.2%).

View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: 1367.2 Balance of International Merchandise Trade (file size 32kB).

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Trade by Commodity

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TRADE BY COMMODITY

About a quarter (25.4%) of Victoria's merchandise exports in 2007-08 were Food and live animals, followed by Machinery and transport equipment (23.4%). Compared with 2006-07, exports of Food and live animals rose by \$366m and Machinery and transport equipment rose by \$336m. However, exports of commodities in the Combined confidential items of trade category rose by \$424m over the same period. The largest decreases in exports were Beverages and tobacco (-\$346m) and Crude materials, inedible, except fuels (-\$255m).

Food and live animals accounted for almost a third (32.7%) of Victoria's exports in March quarter 2009, while Machinery and transport equipment contributed 18.0% of the total.

Imports of Machinery and transport equipment comprised 41.2% of total Victorian imports in 2007-08, almost three times the size of the next largest category (Miscellaneous manufactured articles, 15.1%). Increases were recorded in all of the import commodity categories when compared with the previous financial year. The largest increases were in Machinery and transport equipment (\$1,764m), Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (\$1,344m) and Chemicals and related products (\$517m).

In March quarter 2009, Machinery and transport equipment made up 35.9% of the state's imports, with a further 19.6% being Miscellaneous manufactured articles.

View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: 1367.2 International Merchandise Trade, Victoria, By Commodity (file size 28kB).

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Major Trading Partners

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MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS

Based on the volume of trade with the state, Victoria's biggest trading partner in 2007-08 was China, with combined exports and imports of \$11,736m. The next biggest trading partners were the United States of America, Japan, New Zealand and Germany. With the exception of New Zealand (a trade deficit of \$346m), Victoria's largest trade deficits in 2007-08 were recorded with its biggest trading partners - China (\$7,182m), the United States of America (\$5,549m), Japan (\$3,537m) and Germany (\$3,267m). Over the same period, trade surpluses were recorded with 4 of the state's 30 major trading partners. The largest of these was with Saudi Arabia (\$978m), followed by the United Arab Emirates (\$415m).

The top five destinations of Victoria's exports in March quarter 2009 were China, the United States of America, New Zealand, Japan and Saudi Arabia. Combined, 43.7% of the state's exports in the quarter went to these countries. More than one-fifth (21.5%) of imports to Victoria came from China, with the United States of America (13.2%) and Japan (8.2%) being the next two largest sources.

View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: 1367.2 International Merchandise Trade, Victoria, By Major Trading Partners (file size 27kB)

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Air Quality

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AIR QUALITY

The Air Quality Index compiled by the Victorian Environment Protection Authority measures the concentration of various pollutants relative to the concentration levels at which they may cause harm. The lower the index is, the better the quality of our air. The index is available for four areas in the Port Phillip Region (East, West, City and Geelong) and the Latrobe Valley.

The Visibility Pollutant Index is an indicator of visibility reduction, and is measured by the concentration of airborne particles relative to Victorian standards. Incidents of poor visibility are generally higher during the cooler months of Autumn and Winter (from May to September), whereas ozone levels are generally higher during the warmer months of Spring and Summer (from November to February).

View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: 1367.2 Air Quality, Victoria, By Region (file size 69 kB)

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Water Resources

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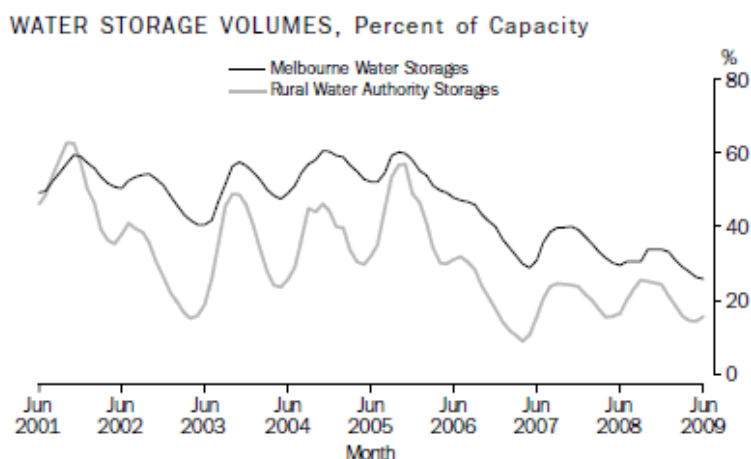
WATER RESOURCES

In April 2009, Lake Mokoan was removed as a water storage due to decommissioning, reducing the total capacity of Victoria's water storages at full service level by 365 GL. The Tarago Reservoir was added to the Melbourne supply system in June 2009, adding 38 GL to full capacity. At the end of June 2009, the capacity of Victoria's water storages at full service level was 14,020 GL.

The state's water storages were at 16.0% of capacity at the end of June 2009. This was 1.2 percentage points higher than the level in May 2009, and 0.7 percentage points lower than in June 2008.

Melbourne's water storage level at the end of June 2009 was 26.0% of capacity. This was 0.3

percentage points lower than the level in May 2009 and 3.5 percentage points lower than in June 2008. Rural water storages held 15.6% of their capacity at the end of June 2009, 1.2 percentage points higher than in May 2009, and 0.8 percentage points lower than the level in June 2008.



View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: 1367.2 Water Storage Levels, By River Basin, Victoria (file size 26kB).

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Surplus Bedrooms in Melbourne Homes (Feature Article)

FEATURE ARTICLE: SURPLUS BEDROOMS IN MELBOURNE HOMES

Introduction

Distribution of Households with Surplus Bedrooms

Proximity to Public Transport

Conclusion

NOTES

This feature article has been contributed by the Victorian Department of Transport. Views expressed in this article do not necessarily represent those of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Where quoted or used, they should be clearly attributed to the author.

INTRODUCTION

Social trends such as the ageing of baby boomers, along with government policies, may encourage denser living and development in established suburbs in the medium to long-term.

In the short-term, increasing rents and low rental vacancy rates could also lead to a higher utilisation of the existing housing stock through a rise in demand for alternative rental arrangements such as boarding. Home owners may take advantage of this to supplement their income. If better use is made of the existing housing stock in areas in close proximity to public transport services, there is a risk of further upward demand for these services.

The Victorian Department of Transport (DoT) was therefore keen to know where dwellings with unused bedrooms predominantly exist in Melbourne in order to investigate the potential impact on public transport demand. The investigation used the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS) applied to data from the Census of Population and Housing. The CNOS is

more commonly used to determine housing utilisation.

Melbourne homes had over 1.3 million surplus bedrooms in 2006. A combination of larger dwellings and decreasing household size has contributed to an increase in the proportion of households with at least one surplus bedroom over the ten-year period 1996 to 2006.

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DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH SURPLUS BEDROOMS

Bedrooms available for Melbourne's population

According to the 2006 Census (Expanded Community Profile), there were over 3.6 million bedrooms in residential dwellings across the Melbourne Statistical Division (SD). This was similar to the almost 3.6 million persons counted on Census night whose place of usual residence was in the Melbourne SD.

Whilst this suggests that on average every person has use of his/her own personal bedroom, the utilisation of bedrooms varies geographically and according to household arrangements. Couples generally share bedrooms, as do young children.

Consequently, there are a large number of households with bedrooms surplus to requirements. Based on the CNOS, which assesses the bedroom requirements of households based on the number of bedrooms in the dwelling and relationships within the household, in 2006 there were almost 900,000 of these households, and more than 1.3 million surplus bedrooms.

The Canadian National Occupancy Standard

The CNOS assesses the bedroom requirements of a household based on the following criteria:

- There should be no more than two persons per bedroom;
- Children less than 5 years of age of different sexes may reasonably share a bedroom;
- Children 5 years of age or older of opposite sex should have separate bedrooms;
- Children less than 18 years of age and of the same sex may reasonably share a bedroom;
- and
- Single household members 18 years or over should have a separate bedroom, as should parents or couples.

Using this measure, households that require at least one additional bedroom are considered to experience some degree of overcrowding.

It is important to note that the CNOS is sensitive to both household size and composition. As households pass through different life-cycle stages, their minimum housing requirements and actual utilisation of housing changes.

While having spare bedrooms indicates a capacity to accommodate more people in reasonable comfort, it does not necessarily mean that dwellings are not being fully utilised. Households may put these 'spare' rooms to various uses (e.g. study, office, gymnasium, craft or hobby room, children's play room, guest bedroom or store room). Some may provide each child with a separate bedroom regardless of their age or sex.

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Table 1.1

Households with insufficient, adequate and surplus bedroom accommodation^{(a)(b)}, Melbourne

	1996		2006		change 1996-2006
	No. of households	% of total households	No. of households	% of total households	
At least one bedroom needed	50 231	4.5	43 088	3.4	-7 143
No extra bedrooms needed	284 113	25.6	271 448	21.1	-12 665
1 bedroom spare	412 788	37.2	455 690	35.5	36 902
2 or more bedrooms spare	313 492	28.2	441 200	34.4	127 708
Unable to determine/not stated	49 673	4.5	71 875	5.6	22 202
Total households	1 110 297	100.0	1 283 301	100.0	173 004

(a) Based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard.

(b) Family, group and lone person households in occupied private dwellings.

Source: Census of Population and Housing, ABS data available on request

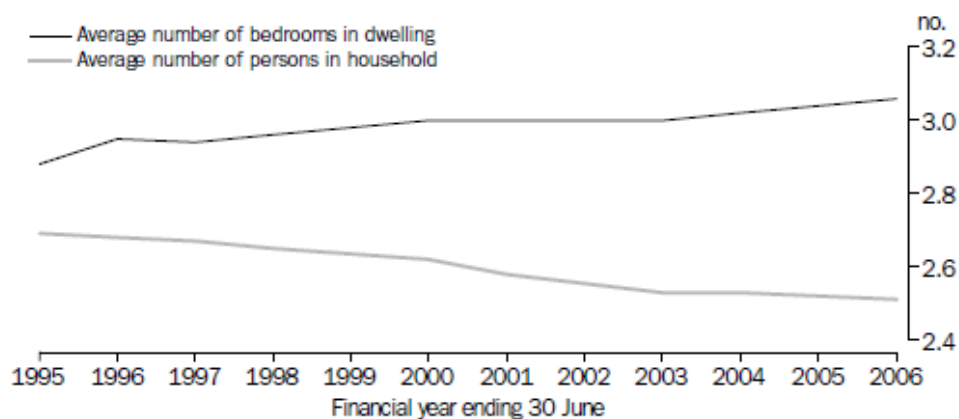
The data in Table 1.1 suggest that very little overcrowding existed in Melbourne households in 2006. Only 3.4% of households were identified as needing one or more extra bedrooms and therefore could be considered as experiencing some degree of overcrowding, in accordance with the CNOS.

However, almost 70% of the total 1,283,301 households counted in the Melbourne Statistical Division in August 2006, occupied dwellings which contained one or more surplus bedrooms. A further 21% of households were in dwellings assessed as both not possessing any surplus bedrooms nor needing any extra bedrooms. The households occupying dwellings with surplus bedrooms were split relatively evenly between dwellings containing only one surplus bedroom (455,690 households) and those containing two or more (441,200).

Social and economic trends

The number of spare bedrooms reflects a growing affluence in society coupled with a continuing trend to smaller household size.

**AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS AND BEDROOMS, 1994-95 to
2005-06**



Note: Survey not run in 1998-99, 2001-02 or 2004-05. Values have been interpolated for these years.

Source: Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia 2005-06 (cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

The graph above shows that the average number of bedrooms per dwelling in Australia has

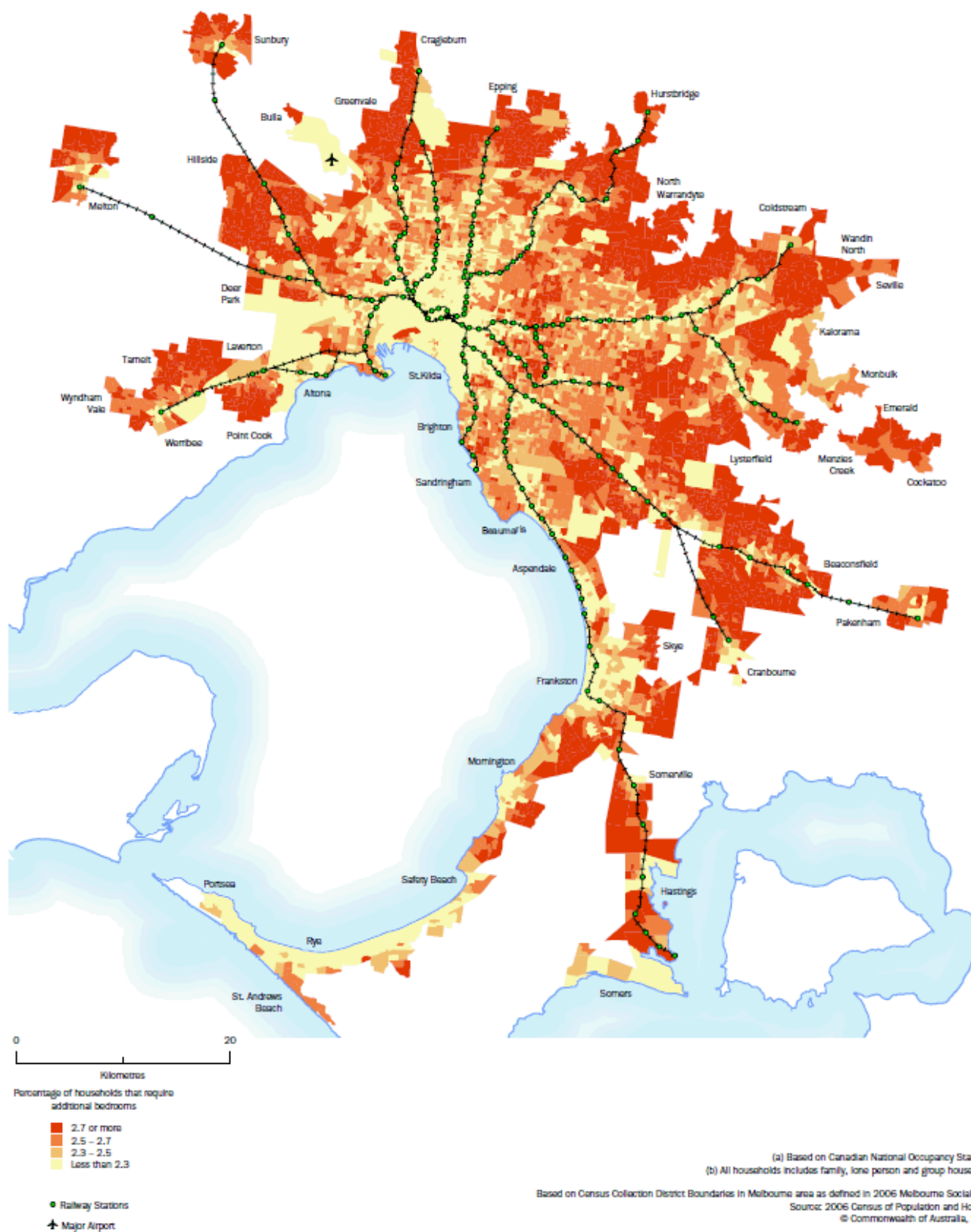
increased from 2.88 in 1994-95 to 3.06 in 2005-06. It can be inferred that new houses and apartments built over this period contained more bedrooms per dwelling than the existing housing stock. In addition, renovations of existing dwellings may have involved the creation of extra rooms, some of which may be described as bedrooms but are surplus to requirements as determined by the CNOS and could be used for other purposes.

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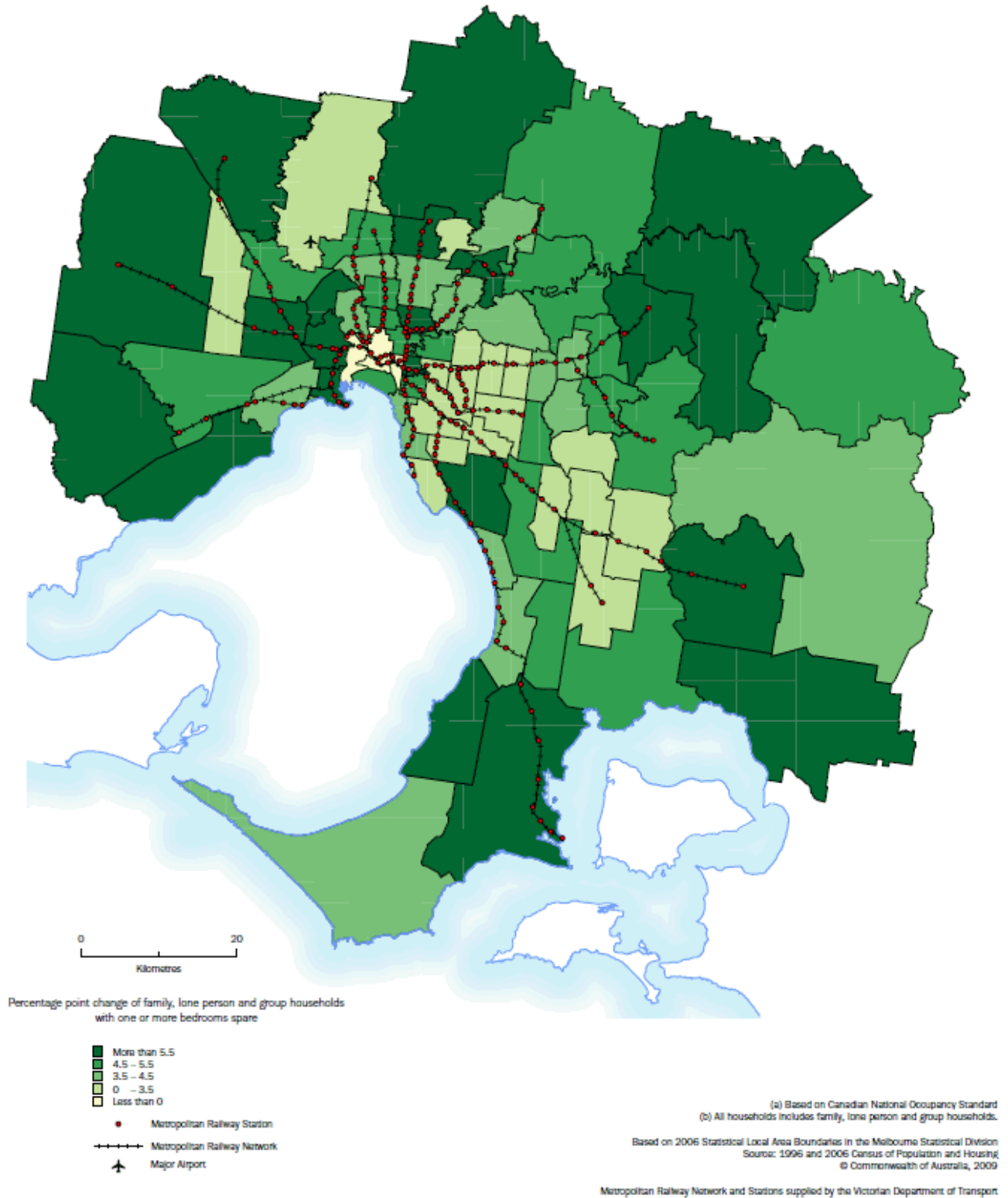
PROXIMITY TO PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Households in dwellings not meeting the Canadian National Occupancy Standard

The map below shows the percentage of households by Census Collection District occupying dwellings which did not meet the CNOS, i.e. which did not have sufficient bedrooms for the occupants of the dwelling. In general, the highest incidences of insufficient bedrooms occurred in lower socio-economic areas in Melbourne's west, north and outer south-east. Areas with relatively high rates of overcrowding appear to be located in closer proximity to the railway network.



The map below displays, by Statistical Local Area (SLA), the percentage point change between 1996 and 2006 in the proportion of households in dwellings with bedrooms surplus to requirements, based on the CNOS. It indicates that in most areas the proportion rose between 1996 and 2006, particularly in outer growth areas. The rise in the proportion of households occupying dwellings with surplus bedrooms was also relatively high in some inner metropolitan areas. In contrast, most housing developments in the central city area have been of a higher density which may mean higher rates of bedroom occupancy.



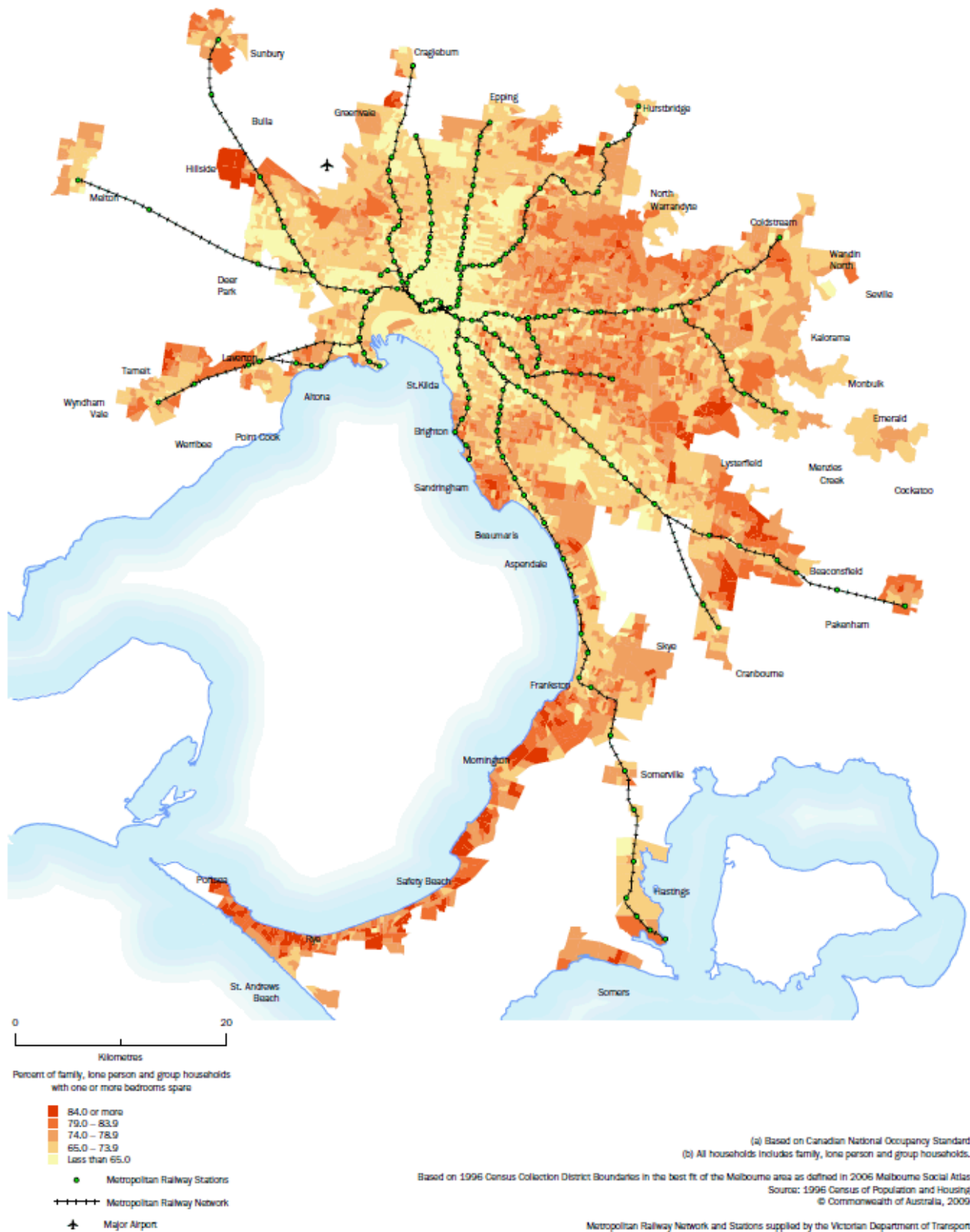
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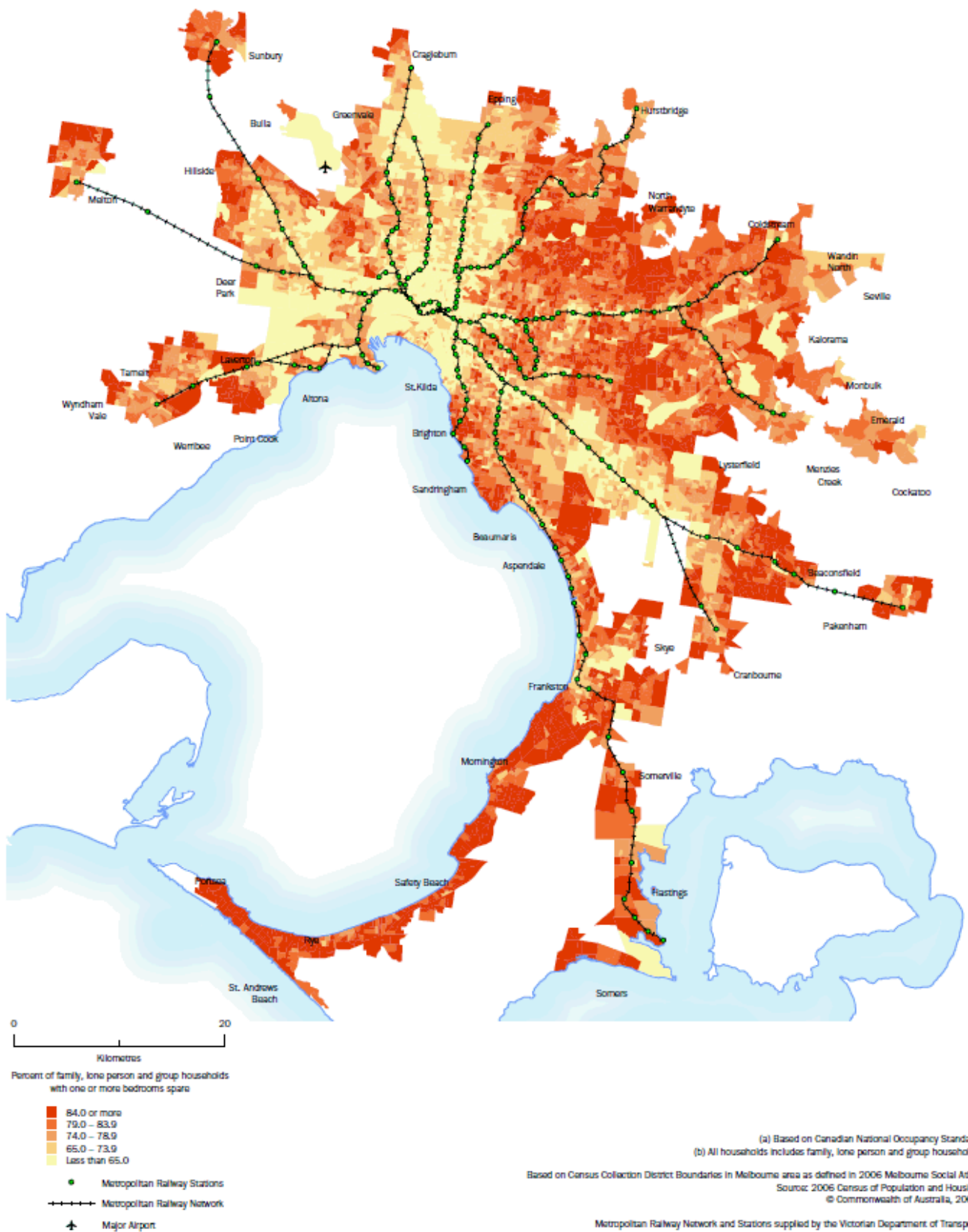
The maps below show the percentage of households in dwellings with surplus bedrooms by Census Collection District, for 1996 and 2006 separately.

Areas with the highest percentages of households occupying dwellings containing surplus bedrooms were found in Melbourne's eastern and bayside suburbs, as well as in the outer and fringe suburbs (including growth areas). However, there were lower proportions in areas adjacent to many of the metropolitan railway lines. This is likely to be an indication of higher land values close to public transport, leading to smaller houses and/or higher housing density. In addition, houses built decades ago near railway lines tended to be smaller, with fewer bedrooms, than modern houses.

In rail corridors there remains a considerable proportion of houses with surplus bedrooms. If bedroom utilisation were to increase alongside railway networks over time, then this could present a potential upside risk to rail patronage in the future.

Such demographic groups as international students may help utilise surplus bedrooms, either as boarders with established families, or in group households shared with fellow students.

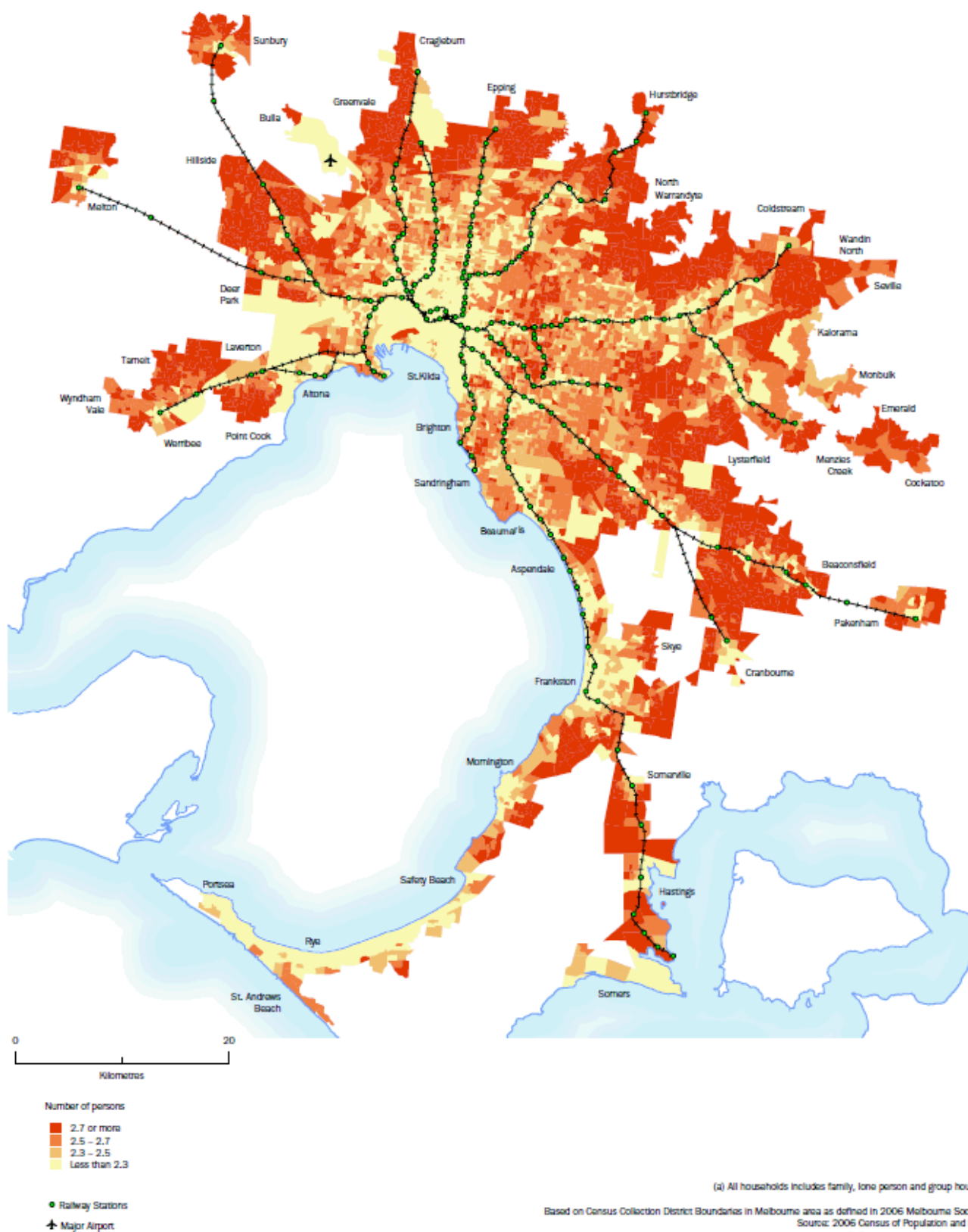




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In determining where to live, Melbournians make many housing and lifestyle choices. Access to public transport and size of dwelling are two such choices. For many households, there may be a trade-off between alternatives for these two choices. Households may need to choose between a smaller dwelling in an area with good public transport access, or a larger dwelling in an area with poor public transport access.

Larger households will generally require a larger dwelling, and so may be more attracted to areas with poor public transport access, particularly if housing is relatively cheaper than other areas. The map below shows that larger households, as measured by average household size, occur more commonly in outer suburbs and in areas away from the railway network. However, the previous map showed that in some of these areas there are higher proportions of households with surplus bedrooms, so larger households, even with a larger dwelling, may still occupy a dwelling exceeding the requirements under the CNOS.



Conclusion

As Melbourne continues to grow, land adjacent to public transport may increase in value relative to land not serviced as well by public transport. Therefore, housing developments in these areas may be of a higher density. There may also be demand for occupancy of surplus bedrooms in existing housing stock near train stations. This presents a challenge for transport planners to provide sufficient capacity on the public transport system. There are also implications for environmentally sustainable housing and transport plans.

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Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This quarterly publication contains data from both ABS and non-ABS sources. The ABS publications referenced within the publication, as well as the websites of non-ABS organisations, can be found listed below. For further information, users are directed to these references.

AIR QUALITY

2 The Environment Protection Authority (EPA) reports air quality as an index for any given pollutant as its concentration expressed as a percentage of the relevant standard. It enables easy interpretation of whether the pollutant is at a level which may cause harm. An index value of 100 means the pollutant is currently at a concentration equal to the National Environment Protection Measure (Air NEPM) or State Environment Protection Policy (The Air Environment) (SEPP) standard levels (levels designed to protect human health and the environment). Indexes are calculated separately for each measured pollutant: Ozone, Nitrogen Dioxide, Sulfur Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Fine Particulates (PM10), Visibility (Airborne Particle Index). For each station, the daily pollutant indexes are the maximum index values for that day. Note that not all pollutants are measured at each station. The EPA also calculates an overall Air Quality Index, which amalgamates each pollutant index into an overall measure of air quality at each station.

3 The air quality data have been provided for the Ozone and Visibility (or Airborne Particle) Indexes as these are the dominant pollutants and are widely measured across the EPA network. It should also be noted that meteorological conditions are a major determinant on the incidence of elevated pollutant levels. Hence significant daily, seasonal and annual variations can be expected in air quality. For more information on Air Quality, see the EPA web site, <http://www.epa.vic.gov.au>.

4 The air quality index is converted into a qualitative scale with five commonly understood terms. Very Good (0-33), Good (34-66) and Fair (67-99) represent measurements within the standards, while Poor (100-149) and Very Poor (150+) represent measurements exceeding the standards.

5 For air quality reporting purposes the Port Phillip Region (PPR) has been divided into 4 regions: East, West, City and Geelong. Air monitoring stations assigned to each region are: East - Alphington, Brighton, Box Hill, Dandenong, Mooroolbark; City - RMIT, Richmond; West -

Footscray, Melton, Point Cook, Paisley; Geelong - Point Henry, Geelong South. In addition, the Latrobe Valley has stations at Moe and Traralgon. The regional index is considered to be the maximum of the station indexes calculated within each particular region. The daily index reported for a region is the maximum region index recorded each day.

MELBOURNE METROPOLITAN AREA

6 Most of the small area data provided by non-ABS organisations are aggregates at Local Government Area (LGA) level. With one exception, LGAs do not cross Statistical Division (SD) boundaries, and therefore it is generally possible to form SD data from aggregate LGA data. However, while the majority of the Yarra Ranges (S) LGA is in the Melbourne SD, the Yarra Ranges (S) - Pt B SLA is in the Gippsland SD. As a result, it is not possible to derive exact data for Melbourne and Gippsland SDs.

7 Where necessary, the Yarra Ranges (S) LGA as a whole is included with the LGAs in Melbourne SD to form a region referred to as the Melbourne Metropolitan Area (MMA). Consequently, in these instances Gippsland SD excludes Yarra Ranges (S) - Pt B SLA.

MAPS

8 Maps of geographic areas within Victoria can be found in the [Australian Standard Geographical Classification](#) (ASGC) (cat. no. 1216.0) on the Downloads page (1216.0 - 2008 ASGC - Victorian Maps).

ABS PUBLICATIONS

9 The following ABS publications are referenced in **State and Regional Indicators, Victoria**:

- [Retail Trade, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8501.0)
- [Labour Price Index, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6345.0)
- [Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia](#) (cat. no. 9314.0)
- [Australian Demographic Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3101.0)
- [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0)
- [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)
- [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003)
- [Average Weekly Earnings, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6302.0)
- [Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product](#) (cat. no. 5206.0)
- [Consumer Price Index, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6401.0)
- [House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities](#) (cat. no. 6416.0)
- [Building Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8752.0)
- [Building Approvals, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8731.0)
- [Engineering Construction Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8762.0)
- [Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Victoria](#) (cat. no. 8635.2.55.001)
- [Livestock Products, Australia](#) (cat. no. 7215.0)
- [International Trade in Good and Services, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5368.0)

NON-ABS WEBSITES

10 The websites of the following organisations may provide further information on some of the data provided in **State and Regional Indicators, Victoria**:

- [Victoria Police](#)

- [Department of Human Services, Victoria](#)
- [Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations \(DEEWR\)](#)
- [Dairy Australia](#)
- [Environment Protection Authority, Victoria](#)
- [Department of Primary Industries, Victoria](#)

Glossary

GLOSSARY

Chain volume measures

Annually-reweighted chain Laspeyres volume price indexes referenced to the current price values in a chosen reference year (i.e. the year when the quarterly chain volume measures sum to the current price annual values). Chain Laspeyres volume measures are compiled by linking together (compounding) movements in volumes, calculated using the average prices of the previous financial year, and applying the compounded movements to the current price estimates of the reference year.

Generally, chain volume measures are not additive. In other words, component chain volume measures do not sum to a total in the way original current price components do. In order to minimize the impact of this property, the ABS uses the latest base year as the reference year. By adopting this approach, additivity exists for the period following the reference year and non-additivity is relatively small for the years immediately preceding. A change in reference year changes levels but not growth rates, although some revision to recent growth rates can be expected because of the introduction of a more recent base year (and revisions to the current price estimates underlying the chain volume measures).

Deficit and surplus

A deficit occurs when the sum of all debit entries exceeds the sum of all credit entries, and a surplus occurs when the sum of all credit entries exceeds the sum of all debit entries. The term deficit (or surplus) can therefore be used in relation to various balances, e.g. balance of trade.

Duration of unemployment

The elapsed period to the end of the reference week since a person began looking for work, or since a person last worked for two weeks or more, whichever is the shorter. Brief periods of work (of less than two weeks) since the person began looking for work are disregarded.

Employed

Persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers);
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers);
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
 - away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week;
 - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the

- reference week;
- away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement;
- on strike or locked out;
- on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job;
- were employers or own account workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Part-time workers

Employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.

Particles as PM₁₀

Particles with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometres or less.

Photochemical oxidants and ozone

'Photochemical oxidants' is the technical term for the type of smog found in Australian cities during the warmer months of the year. This type of smog can be invisible or it can appear as a whitish haze.

Photochemical oxidants are formed when sunlight falls on a mixture of chemicals in the air. Ozone is one of the main photochemical oxidants. Other chemicals such as formaldehyde are also found and, like ozone, have adverse health effects. Environment agencies measure the level of ozone because it indicates the total amount of photochemical oxidants in the air. Cities that have abundant sunshine over periods of time, together with moderate winds and high temperatures, are most likely to experience high levels of photochemical oxidants.

Ozone is a gas that is formed when nitrogen oxides react with a group of air pollutants known as 'reactive organic substances' in the presence of sunlight. The chemicals that react to form ozone come from sources such as: motor vehicle exhaust, oil refining, printing, petrochemicals, lawn mowing, aviation, bushfires and burning off. Motor vehicle exhaust fumes produce as much as 70% of the nitrogen oxides and 50% of the organic chemicals that form ozone. (Source: Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, <<http://www.environment.gov.au>>)

Re-exports

Re-exports are defined as goods, materials or articles originally imported into Australia which are exported in either the same condition in which they were imported, or after undergoing some minor operations (e.g. blending, packaging, bottling, cleaning and sorting) which leave them essentially unchanged. Included in international merchandise export statistics.

Seasonal adjustment

A means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variations from economic time series so that the effects of other influences are obvious. Seasonal variations are the systematic (though not necessarily regular) intra-year movements of economic time series. These are often the result of non-economic phenomena, such as climatic changes and regular religious festivals (e.g. Christmas and Easter).

State final demand

Conceptually identical to domestic final demand at the national level (the sum of private and government final consumption expenditure and private and public gross fixed capital formation).

National estimates are based on the concepts and conventions embodied in the System of National Accounts, 1993, but for regional (including state) estimates there is no separate international standard. Although national concepts are generally applicable to state accounts, there remain several conceptual and measurement issues that either do not apply or are insignificant nationally. Most of the problems arise in the measurement of gross state product for the transport and storage, communication services, and finance and insurance industries, where production often takes place across state borders. In these cases, a number of conceptual views can be applied to the allocation of value added by state. For more information, see chapter 28 of **Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 5216.0).

Trend estimates

Smoothing seasonally adjusted series produces a measure of trend by removing the impact of the irregular component of the series. The trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson weighted moving average to the respective seasonally adjusted series. Readers are reminded that trend estimates are subject to revision as subsequent months' data become available.

Unemployed

Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:

- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and:
 - were available for work in the reference week;
 - were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week, and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

Abbreviations

ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and abbreviations are used in this publication:

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSCO	Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations
ANZSIC06	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 2006 Edition
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
Aust.	Australia
B	Borough
BoV	Balance of Victoria
C	City
CNOS	Canadian National Occupancy Standard
CPI	consumer price index
DEEWR	Australian Government Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations
DoT	Department of Transport
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
ERP	estimated resident population

FT	full-time
GL	gigalitres
LGA	local government area
m	million
MMA	Melbourne Metropolitan Area
MSD	Melbourne Statistical Division
MSR	major statistical region
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
NEPM	National Environment Protection Measure
NSW	New South Wales
Pt	Part
qtr	quarter
Qld	Queensland
RC	Rural City
S	Shire
SA	South Australia
SD	statistical division
SEPP	State Environment Protection Policy
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
SLA	statistical local area
SR	statistical region
SSD	statistical subdivision
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia